From the Green Bay (W. T.) Republican. LINES,

SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF MRS. CHARLOTTE E. WHALING, of Keeseville, N. Y.

WRITTEN BY A PRIEND.

Oh! have I heard aright? and is she gone?
Forever gone? in life's fair morning called
To yield her spirit up to Hist who gave
The priceless gift, and moulder back to dust?
And shall I hear no more her much-loved voice,
Breathing in music soft and sweet, the soul's
Sincere and fervent feeling; blessing all
On whom the light of her pure friendship shone?
And shall I never hasten more, to greet
Her welcome footsteps—to exchange with her Her welcome footsteps—to exchange with her The kiss of fond affection? Oh how bright The kiss of fond affection? Oh how bright
And joyous were those hours, forever past,
But still to mem'ry de-r, when oft we shared
The social board, and oft together knelt
In prayer to Hrm, from whom all blessings come.
How oft together in the house of Gop.
We, side by side have sat, and joined in prayer
And praise, and listened to the words of life,
Which from the lips of her beloved sire,
In heavenly accents, fell. And O how blest,
When at the sacred feast, prepared by God's
Own Son, we oft together sat, and fed Own Son, we oft together sat, and fed On food that even Angels may not eat.

Sweet seasons we enjoyed, yet sometimes sad,
For well we knew that we ere long must part, For well we knew that we are rong must part,
Perhaps, to meet no more on earth. A few
Short months on rapid wings had fled; and bro't
The parting hour. It was my bridal day;
And she, the pride and joy of all our hearts,
So young and fair, with mournful pleasure, stood
Beside me, at the Altar, saw me pledge
My hand to him who owned my heart; she heard My hand to him who owned my near; she heard
Me speak the marriage vow, and then she knew
That darkly rolling waters, wide and deep,
And many weary miles, must soon divide
Our happy homes. 'Tis past—and O how oft
Has mem'ry lingered round that spot where last
I met her sad and tearful gaze, and clasped I met her sad and teartui gaze, and clasped Her to my heart, in one long last embrace; While each in van essayed to speak that word, That bitter word—farencelt! Could I have known That death so soon would east his shadow o'er Her sun of life, which then fair promise gave Of fature bliss, of coming days and years, Of health and happiness; how would my heart Have thrilled with anguish, in that mournful hour. But O, the fatal truth in mercy was Withheld; that while the precious boon was spared, We might rejoice with trembling hope that we Should meet again. But death, alas, has claimed Her for his own, and o'er her peaceful grave. The tear of love, of disappointed hopes, Of sweet affections buried in the dust, Will now be shed. O who has power to heal The broken hearts of husband, parents, friends, The broken hearts of husband, parents, friends The broken hearts of husband, purents, friends, And sister dear; one only eister, now:
Of all that household wreck, left desolate.
Yet dry your tears, ye mourning friends; and lift The eye of faith above, where Hr., who gave, And one by one, has taken to Hrister.
Your dearenst earthly treasures; ever regns Supreme; and with submission say, "Thy will O God, be done."

ports of agricultural experiments. I could not presume to trespass on your columns with mer following the soil—the application of —Jeff. mem. and cor. Vol. 1, p. 42, 43. any more than extracts from the report. Mr. lime—sowing the wheat in drills, and hoeing In the sheet above referred to (to be found Hannam had five different cuttings of wheat the crops, will be the most certain remedy on pp. 133-142, of the same volume) Mr. Jef. in the same field, the same variety of grain, against rust and mildew, and perhaps against and the soil of the same quality, as follows:

the fly. It is very probably, that by intro-

No. 1.—Reaped August 12th; stacked August 26th.
No. 2.—Reaped August 19th; stacked August 31st.
No. 3.—Reaped August 26th; stacked Sept. 5th.
No. 4.—Reaped August 26th; stacked Sept. 5th.
No. 5.—Reaped August 30th; stacked Sept. 9th.
No. 5.—Reaped Sept. 9th; stacked Sept. 16th.

Canada the boundful for proposed that it should be ascertained with precision what a dollar was

had shrunk some. No. 3 was unexceptiona- any remedy, though I have no doubt a rem- parts silver and 1 part copper, or 22 carats fine. ble, being as plump as No. 5, and superior edy is in our power. to 1 and 2, in thinness and uniform clearness of skin. There was not much difference be- Cote St. Paul, January 21st, 1843. tween 3 and 4, except that the last was more rough than the first. In February, the whole of each specimen was carefully thrashed and dance. The following shows the result, as all countries, and the convenience with which by the Congress of 1785. This was the first

regards quantity:-

of the several specimens for milling, and each the skillful, without imposition or mistake, alkind was ground & dressed by one of the best ways engages the early attention, and is genering to the Irish sergeant, the grandiloquent

No.	Gross quantity. Bushels.	Weight of grain.		Weight of flour		Pollard		Bran	Waste
1 2		#L.	lbs. 12	#L. 8	lbs. 12 6	st.	lbs. 12 11	st. lbs 2 1	lbs 1
3 4 4	3 11-16	15 16	10 6	12 12 10	6 3	1	12 3 9	2 5	5 9

From the above table, it would appear, that one bushel of wheat of each specimen, produced the following quantity of flour, seconds or pollards, and barn :-

seconds and bran, or the quantity of each. that 100 lbs. of grain would yield :-

No. 1.—75 lbs flour; 7 lbs seconds; 17 lbs bran.
No. 2.—76 do 7 do 16
No. 3.—80 do 5 do 13 do
No. 4.—77 do 7 do 14 do
No. 5.—72 do 11 do 15 do
It thus appears that No. 3 is superior to all

the other varieties, giving more per bushel the only uniform coin which obtained general than No. 5, by 61 lbs flour; and a gain of circulation. fifteen per cent on the flour of equal measare of grain. 100lbs of wheat No. 3, makes 80 lbs of flour; while 100 lbs of No. 5 yields

in favor of grain cut green. It was found that in No. 5 there was a greater quantity of flinty particles, which would not pass through the bolt, than in any of the others. The bran from No. 5 was der to prevent confusion, foster the national coarse and heavy, while that from No. 3 was thin and light.

Estimating the flour of the various wheats 10d., and the straw 2d. per stone, the value of the respective cuttings will stand thus :-

The value of the produce of twenty perches. No. 1.—£1 8 71 No. 2.—£1 7 71 No. 3.—£1 17 3

The estimate of the value per acre, founded on the oregoing calculation, gives for the value of the acre

No. 1, cut a month before fully ripe, £11 9s 2d No. 2, cut three weeks before fully ripe, £10 16s 4d. No. 3, cut a fortnight before fully ripe, £14 18s. No. 4, cut ten days before fully ripe, £14 17s 4d. No. 5, cut ripe, £13 11s Sd.

Mr. Hannam gives other details of his experiment which are not very essential to know transcribing on this head. He says: and thus sums up the advantages of cutting

There were twenty perches cut each time. Canada—the bountiful Creator of all good in order that the unit might be fixed; and that No. 1 was green, the grain only fully form- has scarcely ever permitted the inhabitants the average of pure metal found in the different ed. No. 5 was fully ripe, and in the sample of any country to be deprived of their chief dollars in circulation should be adopted as the was full, but coarse. No. 1 and 2 were fin- means of sustenance, without a remedy be- standard. He proposed an alloy of an ounce in er in the shin, but small, showing that they ing possible, but we have never attempted the pound, so that the coin should contain 11

WM. EVANS.

COINS-THEIR HISTORY.

cleaned, under Mr. Hannam's superinten- bility, their uniformity of value and quality in was a member, was, as we have seen, adopted they may be kept and handled, make the best step towards our present system of coinage,-No. 1 gave 2; bushels; weight, 11st. 12lbs; and standard by which to estimate and compare the It was followed by others as the necessary in-2 gave 21 bushels; weight, 11st 1 lbs; and value of commodities, and to measure the oblistraw, 21st. 3ibs.

No. 3 gave 3} bushels; weight, 15st. 10ibs; and the best money. Coining, or the conversion of gation of contracts-that is to say, they make No. 4 gave 3 11-16 bushels; weight, 16st. 6lbs; those metals into convenient and uniform pieforeign coin, it is a part of that prerogative to river!" limit and sanction such circulation, and to regvidual or foreign coinage, as circumstances or their own convenience dictates.

The possession of extensive gold and silver to the editor of the New York Commercial mines, after the discovery of America, enabled -" The only topics of great national impor-No. 1 weighed per bushel, 60lbs; 45 lbs flour; 4 lbs pollards; 10 lbs bran.

No. 2 weighed per bushel, 62 lbs; 47 lbs flour; 4 lbs pollards; 10 lbs bran.

No. 3 weighed per bushel, 62 lbs; 49 lbs flour; 3 lbs pollards; 8 lbs bran.

No. 4 weighed per bushel, 62 lbs; 46 lbs flour; 4 lbs pollards; 9 lbs bran.

No. 5 weighed per bushel, 62 lbs; 46 lbs flour; 4 lbs pollards; 9 lbs bran.

No. 5 weighed per bushel 591 lbs; 43 lbs flour; 6 lbs pollards; 9 lbs bran.

The same table gives the per cent of flour, 4 lbs flour; 5 lbs pollards; 9 lbs bran.

The same table gives the per cent of flour, 5 standard in business transactions. the Spaniards to produce an abundant supply of their national coinage, which by the energy of corn-law agitation and the weaning of His

standard in business transactions.

This coin had its counterpart also in several other European states besides Spain: the rix dollar of Sweden, Bavaria, Denmark, Hamburg, and Holland, was about equal in value to the 72 lbs, showing an advantage of 8 per cent Spanish dollar, and rendered that coin a convenient standard of commercial transactions with those countries.

The evident necessity of establishing some uniform currency for the whole country, in ortrade, and facilitate domestic exchanges, became so apparent at the conclusion of the war, and urged itself so imperatively upon the considerathis to me from a 'way you have,' of hanging tion of the Continental Congress that that body out trap for the world, or are you under a little to be worth, at the time of the experiment, immediately set on foot a course of investiga-2s. 6d. per stone, the pollards 1s. 3d., bran tions preliminary to the establishment of a national coinage - and the end derations above re-

July, 1785, upon the report of a grand committee on the subject of a mint, (among whom were James Monroe and Charles Pinckney,) it was ness and its causes. On this occasion he was Resolved, unanimously, that the money unit of the United States be one dollar, and that the of the United States be one dollar, and that the smallest coin be of copper, of which 200 shall pass for one dollar, and that the several pieces behind-hand in his worldly affairs, and so grown 1785, p. 225.

Mr. Jefferson, in his Memoirs, has given a short history of this ordinance which is worth

"As early as January 7, 1782, Congress had wheat a fortnight before it is fully ripe, turned their attention to the monies current in the several states, and had directed the Finanrather than let it stand until the period of Iuli maturity:—First, a gain of ten per cent upon equal measure; second, a gain in the weight of forteen per cent; third, a gain of seven shillings and five pence in the value of every quarter of wheat; fourth, a gain of one pound, six shillings, and four pence upon every acre producing twenty-eight bushels.

cier, Robert Morris, to report to them a table of rates, at which the foreign coins should be received at the treasury. That officer, or rather his assistant, Gouveneur Morris, answered them on the 15th, in an able and elaborate statement of the denominations of money current in the several states, and of the comparative value of the foreign coins chiefly in circulation with us. He went into the consideration of the necessity of establishing a standard of value with us, and of the adoption of the money unit. He propocier, Robert Morris, to report to them a table of The value of flower, for the purpose of nu- of the adoption of the money unit. He propotrition, depending in a great measure on the as would be a common measure of the penny of sed for that unit such a fraction of pure silver From the Montreal Gazette.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

A very interesting article has been pubshed in the last number of the English

withstanding the result of Mr. Hannam's averaged by the date of the English

withstanding the result of Mr. Hannam's averaged by the date of the cown sterling.

The value of a dollar was, therefore, to be experience of a grain of fine and their attention to this subject the following year, the Financier, by a letter of April 30, 1783, further explained and urged the unit he had recorded by the date of the dames or damsel to whom I was inversed by 1440 units, and of a crown by 1600, each unit containing a quarter of a grain of fine silver. Congress turning again their attention to this subject the following year, the Financier, by a letter of April 30, 1783, further explained and urged the unit he had recorded by the dames or damsel to whom I was inverse to the dames or damsel to whom lished in the last number of the English withstanding the result of Mr. Hannam's experiment, it is doubted by many Farmers, and urged the unit he had proposed; but nothing more was done on it until the ensuing year, when it was again taken up, and referred proper time for cutting wheat, and though whether it is profitable to cut wheat a fort- to a committee of which I was a member. this may not be the most suitable period of the year to bring such an article before the public, yet, as it contains information for the miller as well as the farmer, it may be as useful now as at any other time. It may also have some influence in determining the proper period of sowing wheat, as well as the most judicious mode of cultivation, that would be dicious mode of cultivation, that would be likely to secure the crop from disease and will not make any improvement, leaves. likely to secure the crop from disease and vill not make any improvement, however which I submitted to the consideration of the Financier. I received his answer and adherence to his general system, only agreeing to port of an experiment, carefully made by an wheat is perfectly formed and the full size, take for his unit 100 of those he first proposed experienced practical agriculturist, J. Han- before rust or mildew attacks the crop, it may so that a dollar should be 14 40, and a crown 16 nam, Esq., of Drighton, England, and is so yield a fair produce, if cut immediately, but and Reply on a flying sheet, which I put into minute in every particular, as to be perfectly if left to stand, until the straw is withered statisfactory, which is seldom the case in restatisfactory, which is seldom the case in restatisfactory, which is seldom the case in restatisfactory. This was adopted the ensu-

He also made some remarks on the proportion between gold and silver, proposing that of 15 to 1 as best corresponding to the mercantile rates, after due regard had to its liability to importa-

The plan suggested by Mr. Jefferson, and re-The precious metals, by reason of their dura- ported by the committee of 1784, of which he

Oneving Onnens - An old joke is told and straw, 19st, 20bs.

No. 5 gave 3 bushels; weight, 14st, 130bs; and straw, 18st.

Ces of various sizes, stamped with known and The officer was a pompous and pedantic straw, 18st. of a Brush while, and an Irish sergeant. traw, 15st.

Nr. Hannam proceeded to test the value safely depended on by all, both the ignorant and and astonishing his inferiors in rank with large words. One day a private appeared on parade with a very dirty face, and, turnand most experienced millers in Yorkshire, ally claimed as the exclusive prerogative of military man said—"Sergeant, remove the government. And as it is neither possible nor individual with the besmutted countenance, politic, entirely to exclude the circulation of and lave him in the aqueous current of the

> The sergeant went away and soon return ulate the value of such coin in terms of the do-mestic currency. Where government does not ed the officer. "Your honor ordered me to exercise this prerogative, a trading people will leave him in the river," said the sergeant, adopt the use of such money, whether of indi-

> > " A Yankee in London' thus writes tance now under consideration are the anti-Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The former proceeds with unabated energy, and the latter has been accomplished, to the astonishment and delight of Europe. I sup-pose all the children in the United Kingdom pose all the children in the United Kingdom and we part to-morrow, when I know you dang-will be at once subjected to a similar depri- lad after that widow a whole season at the vation, without reference to age, and that the Baths!" whole country will echo with one harmoni-

BY N. P. WILLIS. " Sad were the lays of merry days," And sweet the songs of sadness."

"Come !" said bachelor Bob, as he hitched his chair closer to the table, "quite alone, half-past twelve, and two tumblers of toddy for heartopeners, what say you to a little friendly inqui-sition into your mortal felicity? You were the gayest man of my acquaintance ten years ago; your Lares and Penates, that, (up to the lips as you see in care and trouble,) you never were

innocent delusion ?" Bob's hobby is the theory of happiness .-Riches and poverty, matrimony and celibacy youth and age, are objects of contemplation t ish dollar as the money unit. On the 6th of Luly, 1785, upon the report of a grand commitwith his friends seems to have no other end or aim than to collect evidence as to their happi addressing a friend of mine, Smith, who had been a gay man in his youth, (a merry man, shall increase in a decimal ratio."-Jour. Cong. care-worn and thoughtful. Smith was rather a poet, in a quiet way, though he only used poetry as a sort of longer plummet when his heart got off soundings. I am indebted to Bob for the specimens of his verse-making which I

am about to give, as well as for the conversation which brought them to light.

"Why," said smith, "you have stated a di
"The Involuntary Paayer of Happiness. lemma with two such inevitable horns, that argument would scarcely help me out of it. Let

"I am a poet," said Smith, coloring slightly "but it has been a habit of mine, ever since my gluten it contains, a sample of number three and five was analyzed by Professor Johnston, who found them to contain respectively, num
who found them to contain respectively, num
as would be a common measure of the penny of every state, without leaving a fraction. This common divisor he found to be one 1440th of a dellar, or one 1600th of the crown sterling.—

The value of a dollar was, therefore, to be expected by the common of a soliloguy, (scripta verba,) sometimes in the fash-dollar, or one 1600th of the crown sterling.—

The value of a dollar was, therefore, to be expected by the common of a soliloguy, (scripta verba,) sometimes in the fash-dollar, or one 1600th of the crown sterling.—

The value of a dollar was, therefore, to be expected by the common of the common o

> um—here are some lines written that summer do you remember the beautiful Irish widow you saw at one of the casino balls? addressed to her, flirt that she was! But she began all her flirtations with talking of her sorrows, and if she tried you on, at all—"
> "She didn't!" interrupted Bob.

ed out my lining to the moon, they are true to my inner soul in those days of frolic. Read these, and then turn to the last page and you after all." will find as true a daguerreotype of the inner light of my moping days, written only yester-

'Tis late—San Mare is beating three
As I look forth upon the night;
The stars are shining tranquily,
And heaven is full of silver light;
The air blows freshly on my brow— Yet why should I be waking now! I've listened, lady, to thy tone,

Till in my ear it will not die;
I've felt for sorrows not my own,
Till now I cannot put them by;
And those sad words and thoughts of thine
Have breathed their sadness into mine. 'Tis long-though reckoned not by years-

Since, with affections chilled and shocked,
I dried a boy's impassioned tents,
And from the world my feelings locked—
The work of but one bitter day,
In which were crowded years of pain; And then I was as gay, again, And thought I should be, for aye!

The world lay open wide and bright, And I became its lightest minion.
And flew the worlding's giddy hight
With reckless and impetuous pinion—
Life's tide, with me, had turned from shore
Ere yet my summers told a score.

And years have passed, and I have seemed Happy to every eye but thine,
And they whom most I loved have deemed.
There was no lighter heart than mine;
And, save when some wild passion-tone
Of music reached the sleeping nerve,
Or when, in illness and and alone, My spirit from its bent would swerve,

My heart was light, my thoughts were free, I was the thing I seemed to be.

I came to this bright land, and here,
Where I had thought to nerve my wings
To soar to a more lotty sphere,
And train myself for sterner things—
The land where I had thought to find
No spell but beauty breathed in stone—
To learn idolatries of mind.
And leave the heart to slumber on—
Here find I one whose voice awakes
The sad, dumb angel of my breast;
And, as the long, long silence breaks
Of a strong inward lip suppressed.

Of a strong inward lip suppressed,
It seems to me as if a madness
Had been upon my brain alway—
As if 'twere frenzy to be gay,
And life were only sweet in sadness! Words from my lips to-night have come That have for years been sealed and dumb

It was but yesterday we met, We part to-morrow. I would fain With thy departing voice forget Its low, deep tone, and seal again My feelings from the light of day

To be to-morrow only gay!

Hut days will pass, and nights will creep,
And I shall hear that voice of sadness
With dreams, as now, untouched by sleep,
And spirits out of tune with gladness;
And time must wear, and fame spur on,
Before that victory is re-won! And so farewell! I would not be

And so farewell! I would not be
Forgotten by the only heart
To which my own breathes calm and free,
And let us not as strangers part!
And we shall meet again, perhaps,
More gaily than we're parting now;
For time has, in its briefest lapse,
A something which clears up the brow,
And makes the spirits calm and bright—
And now to my sad dreams! Good night! "What a precious hypocrite you were for th merriest dog in Florence!" exclaimed Bob, as he laid the book open on its back after reading these lines. "You feel that way! credut Judwas! But there are some other poetical lies here—what do you mean by we met but yesterday,

It is true the English denominations of pounds, shillings, and pence were still preserved in the keeping of accounts: but the value of these denominations (being merely fictitious,) differed in the different colonies, and they were always referred, in exchanges, to the Spanish dollar,

under a continuance of the same hallucina-

Bob gravely read :-

My heart's a heavy one to-night,
Dear Mary, thinking upon thee—
I know not if my brain is right,
But every thing looks dark with me!
I parted from thy side but now,
I listened to thy mournful tone,
I gazed by starlight on thy brow,
And we were there unseen—alone—
Yet proud as I should be and blessed,
I cannot set my heart at rest!

Thou lovest me. Thanks, oh, God, for this !
If I should never sleep again—
If hope is all a mock of bliss—
I shall not now have lived in vain!

I shall not now have lived in vain!
I care not that my eyes are aching
With this dull fever in my lids—
I care not that my heart is breaking
For happiness that Fate forbids—
The one sweet word that thou hast spoken,
The one sweet look I met and blessed,
Would cheer me if my heart were broken—
Would put my widest thoughts to rest!
I know that I have pressed thy fingers
Upon my warm lips unforbid—
I know that in thy memory lingers
A thought of me, like treusure hid—
Though to my breast I may not press thee,
Though I may never call thee mine,
I know—and, God, I therefore bless thee!—
No other fills that heart of thine!
And this shall light my shadowed track!
—I take my words of sadness back!

—I take my words of sadness back!

"What had that flirting widow to do with the entle name of Mary?" exclaimed Bob, after aughing very heartily at the point blank take-in confessed in these very solemn verses. "Enough of love-melancholy, however, my dear Smith!

The Involuntary Paayer of Happiness. The Involuntary Paayer of Happiness. I have enough, oh, God! My heart to-night, Runs over with the fulness of content: And as I look out on the tragrant stars, And from the beauty of the night take in My priceless portion—yet myself no more Than in the universe a grain of sand—I feel His glory who could make a world, Yet, in the lost depths of the wilderness, Leave not a flower imperfect!

My low-roofed cottage is, this hour, a Heaven! Music is in it—and the sone she sares.

My low-roofed cottage is, this hour, a Heaven!
Music is in it—and the song she sings,
That sweet voiced wife of mine, arrests the ear
Of my young child, awake upon her knee;
And, with his calm eye on his master's face,
My noble hound lies couchant; and all here—
All in this little home, yet boundless Heaven—
Are in such love as I have power to give,
Blessed to overflowing!

Thou, who look'st
Upon my brimming heart, this tranquil eve,
Knowest its foliness, as Thou dost the dew
Sent to the hidden violet by Thee!
And, as that flower from its unseen abode,
Sends its sweet breath up duly to the sky,
Changing its gift to incense—so, oh, God!
May the sweet drops that to my humble cup
Find their far way from Heaven, send back, in prayFragrance at thy throne welcome!

[er, Fragrance at thy throne welcome!

Bob paused a moment after reading these "They seem in earnest," he said, "and I

down on my knees and thank God for every in cutting what is taken off.
thing which made me happy, while sorrows of

"Matrimony," replied Bob.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

old friend for the following valuable docufrom an able and practical farmer: it is strongly characteristic of the American hero.

We see here the exercise in private life of the American hero.

We see here the exercise in private life of the American hero.

We see here the exercise in private life of the American hero.

We see here the exercise in private life of the American hero.

The exercise in private life of the American hero.

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The exercise in private life of the American hero.

The exercise in private life of the American hero.

The exercise in private life of the American hero.

The exercise in private life of the American hero.

The exercise is the deficient spots made good if you have or can obtain the means for doing it.

The exercise is the exercise in private life of the American hero.

The exercise is the exercise in private life of the exercise in private life sound, practical farmer. He whose indom-itable energy gave freedom to a world, did bushes of feeding that quantity of ground.

Simil boy or girl for the purpose of fetching wood and water, tending a child, or such like not esteem the most minute details of agri- sow wheat early in August, and in ground things, I do not object to; but so soon as they culture unworthy his attention.

Gen. Washington insisting upon the use of acre. The plan of the farm over which you ern invention.

ton's own hand-writing, and as we are in- themselves to a pretty large toll. formed, now appears in print for the first time .- Southern Planter.

Philadelphia, 14th July, 1793. also may have a general knowledge of what ble for them yourself. 1 expect from you, I shall convey the following view (which I have of the business is, ere this, pulled; let it be well secured, to the charge which is entrusted to you by

3d. The whole swamp from the road ges would unquestionable result from it.

of September. The lowest and wetest part a day.
therefore is to be sown with timothy seed a-(now in corn and oats,) is to be kept in the best possible order, that the part not already sown with grass seeds, may receive them either stocks of all kinds on the farms; and the

circumstances shall dictate. bridge up to the meadow above, and the two satisfactorily.
enclosures in the mill swamp, in the highest 14th. A weekly report, as usual, is to be er will answer to work in the low parts best, me ask-

"Well, if she had, you would have been added Bob, "the devout feeling in these lines humburged with her tender melancholy, as I written when you are happier; for it is commonthe weeds previous to these workings, can be future—for I can no longer submit to the was. Here are the verses, and if ever I turn- ly thought that tribulation and sadness give the decided better by experiments on the spot losses I am continually sustaining by neglect.

all descriptions stir up my antagonism, and make for manure, ought to be plowed in the mo- properly for the recept "In that case," said Bob, taking up his hat, "Good night, and God prosper you! And as to ground a second time; otherwise, so far from they come up—the seeds are hardly scratchyour happiness?" its answering the purpose of manure, it will ed into the ground, and are suffered to be "Well, what is the secret of my happiness. Become an exhauster. For this reason, if smothered by the weeds and grass if they do AGRICULTURAL LETTER FROM to do it, the work to be repaid by the farm the labor, such as it is, that has been incurr-

ment; valuable not only because of the re- of the first and three of the latter to the acre mention the matter thus fully to show how vered source from which it emanates, but and where timothy only is sown, allow four anxious I am that all these seeds which have because it affords many excellent lessons quarts to the acre. Let the seed be meas- been sown or planted on the banks of the that attention to detail, that inflexible devo- yourself, which will answer two purposes, you against (without knowing whether there tion to order and discipline, which so eminent- viz: 1st. to prevent theft, for seeds thus mix- be cause to charge you with it or not)-and ly mark the public character of Washington, ed would not sell; and 2dly, the seedsman that is, not to retain any of my negroes who

perfectly clean and well plowed. I would It will probably surprise the reader to find than five pecks of seed be sown on each

committed to your charge,) as it appears to and at a proper season stripped of its seed one who has every disposition to be. me, and direct you to govern yourselves by and spread to rot. During this operation "Why, said Smith, with one of his old it; as I am persuaded nothing inconsistent let it be often examined, that it be not over-

From Godey's Lady's Book for Feb.

BACHELOR BOB'S DISCOVERY.

Were addressed to the same belle dame, and so succeed it, I cannot forbear urging the seers (with Davy, as he knows the state of the same balleging). propriety and necessity of the measure in his own farm and the quality of the wheat very strong terms.

2d. The wheat is to be got into the barns among themselves whether it would be best

or into stacks as soon as it can be done with to have some of each of these sorts on every any sort of convenience, that it may not (es- farm; or, in order more effectually to prepecially the bearded wheat, which is subject vent mixture, to have one sort only on a farm. to injury by wet weather,) sustain loss in In the latter case, the cutting of that which shocks; and because the shattered grain in ripens first, and so on, must be accomplished the fields may be beneficial to the stock.— by the force of all the farms, instead of each But no hogs are to be put on stubble fields in doing its own work. If the seed on one which grass seeds were sown last fall, win- farm was to be sown on another, especially ter, or spring; other stock, however, may be if the seed which grew on a light soil was to turned on them, as it is rooting that would be be sown on a stiff one; and that which grew on a stiff one, sown onlight ground, advanta-

from Manley's bridge up to the lane leading to the new barn, is to be got into the best and must be worked by the plows from Union most complete order for sowing grass seeds farm, and when this is required, it would be in August-or, at fartherest, by the middle best, I conceive, to accomplish the work in

lone. All the other parts of it are to be sown made secure, and no damage permitted withwith timothy and clover seeds mixed. The in them by creatures of any kind or belongswamp on the other side of the aforesaid lane, ing to any body-mine any more than other

ther this autumn (as soon as the corn can be most that can be made of their manure and taken off with safety,) or in the spring, as litter. They are to be counted regularly, that no false report may be made; and miss-No exertion or pains are to be spared at ing ones, if any, hunted for until found, or the Daguerun to get the swamp from Manley's manner of their going can be accounted for

order for grass, to be sown in the time and handed to Mr. Lewis. In this report, that I manner above mentioned. But that no more may know better how the work goes on, menmay be attempted than can be executed well, tion when you begin to plow, hoe, or otherproceed in the following order with them wise work in a field, and when that field is accordingly as the weather may happen to finished. Then increase, decrease and chanbe, for this must be consulted, as dry weath- ges are to be noted as heretofore-and le

whilst the higher grounds may be worked at | 15th. Why are the corn harrows thrown aside or so little used that I rarely of late 1st. Begin with the swamp from Manley's ever see or hear of their being at work ?bridge upwards, and get all that is not already I have been run to very considerable exin grass well prepared for it, and indeed sown. pense in providing these and other imple-2d. That part of the lower meadow on the ments for my farms; and to my great mormill run, which lies between the old bed of tification and injury, find, generally speakit and the race, and within the fences. 3d. ing, that wherever they were last used, there After this is done, take that part in the enclo-sure above (which was in corn last year,) by which means they, as well as the carts, lying between the ditch and fence of No. 4, receive so much injury from the wet weath-up and down to the cross fences. 4th. Then go over the ditch and prepare slipe after slipe, use; to repair or supply the place of which as the ditch runs from the one cross fence with new ones, my carpenters (who ought to to the other, and continue to do this as long be otherwise employed,) are continually ocas the season will be good, or the seed can cupied in these jobs. Harrows, after the be sown with propriety and safety.

I conceive that the only way to get these and keep the corn clean with more case will sconer believe you were happy when you wrote these, than that you were when you wrote the others. But one thing I remark."

They seem in earnest," he said, "and I will sconer and expedition is, to grounds in good order and expedition is, to than plows. I hope, therefore, they will be give them one good plowing and then to tear used. And it is my express order that the greatest care be taken of the tools of every

Yours than by reasoning on it at a distance. My 16th. There is nothing I more ardently desire is that the ground shall be made per- desire, nor indeed is there any thing more "On the contrary," said Smith, "nothing feetly clean, and laid down smooth; without essential to my permanent interests, than makes me so wicked as care and trouble. I al-ways had, from childhood, a disposition to fall grass left in them, and many scythes broken banks; yet nothing has ever been in a general way, more shamefully neglected or mis-4th. The buckwheat which has been sown managed; for instead of preparing the ground the plows belonging to the farm are unable come up; by which means the expense I have to turn it in in time, those of Muddy hole, been at in purchasing and sending the seeds Dague-run, and Union farm, must combine (generally from Philadelphia,) together with which receives the benefit, as soon as the ed, is not only lost, but (and which is of infi-We are indebted to the kindness of an work is accomplished thereat.

5th. Where clover and timothy seeds are season passes away and I am as far from the

No one can read this letter without seeing at once that the writer was an industrious, bushel of this or any thing else, regularly on This I do not allow any overseer to do. A small boy or girl for the purpose of fetching

tre able to work out I expect to reap the

mefit of their labor myself. 18th. Though last mentioned, it is not of least importance, because the peace and harrows and cultivators in the cultivation of look is given to Mr. Lewis, from which the good government of the negroes depend uphis corn; this we have been accustomed to contents of each field may be known. And on it and not less so my interest and your plume ourselves upon as a much more mod- it is my express directions that every watch, own reputation. I do, therefore, in explicit and the best attention may be given to see terms enjoin it upon you to remain constantly The letter, directed to his overseers, is that this quantity actually is put in; for I at home, (unless called off by unavoidable have strong suspicions (but this ought not to business or to attend Divine worship) and be taken from the manuscript copy in Washing- be hinted to them,) that the seedsmen help constantly with your people when there.-There is no sure way of getting work well 7th. As soon as you have done sowing, done and quietly by negroes; for when an and even before, if it can be done convenient- overlooker's back is turned the most of them ly, you are to set heartily about threshing or will slight their work, or be idle altogether. treading out the wheat; and as fast as it is In which case correction cannot retrieve ei-GENTLEMEN-It being indispensably nec- got out, to have it delivered at the mill or ther but often produces evils which are worse essary that I should have some person at elsewhere, according to directions. The than the disease. Nor is there any other Mount Vernon through whom I can commu- longer this business is delayed, the more mode but this to prevent thieving and other nicate my orders : who will see that these or- waste and embezzlement will there be of disorders, the consequence of opportunities. ders are executed; or, if not obeyed, who the crop. The wheat is to be well cleansed; You will recollect that your time is paid for will inform me why they are not; who will the chaff and light wheat are to be properly by ne, and if I am deprived of it, it is worse receive the weekly reports and transmit taken care of for the horses or other stock; even than robbing my purse, because it is also them; receive money and pay it; and in and the straw stacked and secured as it ought a breach of trust, which every honest man general to do those thirgs which do not ap- to be against weather and other injuries; ought to hold most sacred. You have found pertain to any individual overseer .- I have and until the whole be delivered, it will re- me, and you will continue to find me faithsont my nephew, Mr. Howell Lewis, (who quire your constant and close attention.

Sth. The oats at the farm you overlook, made with you, while you are attentive to can provide a manager of established reputa- are, I presume, all cut; in that case, let all your part; but it is to be remembered, that a tion in these matters. You will therefore the scythes, and cradles, and rakes which you breach on one side releases the obligation on pay due regard to such directions as you may have received, be delivered over to the man- the other. If, therefore, it shall be proved receive from him, considering them as com- sion house; or if you choose to keep them to me that you are absenting yourself from ing immediately from myself. But that you against next barvest, you must be responsi- either the farm or the people without just cause, I shall hold myself no more bound to

Your friend and servant,